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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1797.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, transmitting a Report, and sundry Documents, from the SECRETARY OF STATE, relative to the proceedings of the COMMISSIONER for running the Boundary Line between the UNITED STATES AND EAST AND WEST-FLORIDA.

Published by order of the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE received information from the Commissioner appointed, on the part of the United, pursuant to the third article of our treaty with Spain, that the running and marking of the boundary line between the colonies of East and West Florida, and the Territory of the United States, have been delayed by the officers of his Catholic Majesty; and that they have declared their intention to maintain his jurisdiction, and to suspend the withdrawing of his troops from military posts they occupy, within the Territory of the United States, until the two governments shall, by negociation, have settled the meaning of the second article respecting the withdrawing of the troops, garrisons or settlements of either party in the territory of the other; that is, when the Spanish garrisons withdraw, they are to leave the works standing, or to demolish them; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants shall be secured; and likewise until the Spanish officers are sure the Indians will be pacific. The two first questions, if to be determined by negociation, might be made subjects of discussion for years, and as no limitation of time can be prescribed to the other, a certainty in the opinion of the Spanish officers that the Indians will be pacific, it will be impossible to suffer it to remain an obstacle to the fulfilment of the treaty on the part of Spain.

To remove the first difficulty, I have determined to leave it to the discretion of the officers of his Catholic Majesty, when they withdraw his troops from the forts, within the territory of the United States, either to leave the works standing, or to demolish them; and to remove the second, I shall cause an assurance to be published, and to be particularly communicated to the minister of his Catholic Majesty, and to the governor of Louisiana, that the settlers or occupants of the lands in question, shall not be disturbed in their possessions by the troops of the United States—but on the contrary, that they shall be protected in all their lawful claims; and to prevent and remove every doubt on this point, it merits the considerations of Congress, whether it will not be expedient, immediately, to pass a law giving positive assurances to those inhabitants who by fair and regular grants, or by occupancy, have obtained legal titles or equitable claims to lands in that country, prior to the final ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain, on the 25th of April, 1796.

This country is rendered peculiary valuable by its inhabitants, who are represented to amount to nearly four thousand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the establishment of a government under their authority.

I therefore recommend to your consideration the expediency of erecting a government in the district of the Natchez, similar to that established for the territory north west of the river Ohio, but with certain modifications, relative to titles or claims of land, whether of individuals or companies, or to claims of jurisdiction of any individual state.

JOHN ADAMS.

UNITED STATES, June 12, 1797.

REPORT of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, of the proceedings of ANDREW ELLICOTT, Esq. Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States, & East & West-Florida.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
June 10, 1797.

The Secretary of State respectfully reports to the President of the United States, the substance of the information received the 8th instant, from Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, the Commissioner of the United States appointed to run the boundry line between their territory and his Catholic Majesty's colonies of East and West Florida.

Although Mr. Ellicott left Philadelphia, in September 1796, and to proceed, by the Ohio and Mississipi rivers, to the Natchez, the place appointed by the treaty with Spain at which the Commissioners of the two governments were to meet, yet owing to the lowness of the waters of the Ohio, he did not reach its mouth until the 19th of Dec. two days after which, both the Ohio and Mississippi were almost frozen over. On the 21st of January, the ice began to give way, and their store-boat arriving on the 28th, they proceeded on the 31st for the Natchez. On the 21st of February Mr. Ellicott received letter, (No. 1.) from his Catholic Majesty's governor, Gayoso de Lemos, dated at the Natchez the 17th of February, mentioning the information he had received of his approaching arrival, attended by a military guard and some woodsmen, and desiring that the troops might be left about the mouth of Bayon Pierre; assigning for his reason, that thereby every unforeseen misunderstanding between the troops of the two powers would be prevented. With this request, from views of accommodation, Mr. Ellicott complied. Bayon Pierre is about sixty miles above the Natchez.

On the 24th of February, Mr. Ellicott reached the Natchez, and immediately by a letter, acquainted governor Gayoso, of his arrival. The governor on the same day returned answer, (No. 2.) The day following they had an interview, and fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarkesville, near which it was supposed the line would commence. The Monday following, February 27th, Mr. Ellicott wrote a letter (No. 3.) to the Baron de Carondelet, his Catholic Majesty's Governor General of Louisiana, and the Commissioner named by the Court of Spain, for ascertaining the boundary line, to inform him of his arrival at the Natchez, as the Commissioner of the United States. The Baron's answer, (No. 4.) dated March 1st, was received the 9th, and on the same day Governor Gayoso waited on Mr. Ellicott, and informed him that the Baron in consequence of interesting concerns below, had declined to attend, and that the whole business had devolved on him—Mr. Ellicott answered his satisfaction, because he expected that he, Governor Gayoso, would immediately be ready to proceed. The Governor answerd,—"No time shall be lost; but I fear I shall not be ready by the 19th; and although the Baron declines acting on account of the business which demands his constant attention at Orleans, he is nevertheless desirous of having an interview with you; and for that purpose has ordered a galley to be fitted up for your use an accommodation to New-Orleans."—Mr. Ellicott considered that the third article of the treaty with Spain, required the Commissioners for running the boundary line to meet at the Natchez; and that being then at his post, it was his duty to remain there, until the Spanish Commissioner should be ready to proceed with him to the place where the line should commence—and he therefore declined the Baron's invitation.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Ellicott encamped at the upper end of the town of Natchez, about a quarter of a mile from the fort occupied by the Spanish troops, and two days after hoisted the flag of the United States. Upon this he received a verbal message from Governor Gayoso, by his aid, Major Minor desiring the flag might be taken down, which Ellicott declined doing.—The request was not repeated. Here Mr. Ellicott began his astronomical observations and found the hill on which he was encamped, to be in latitude 31°. 33'. 46", or about 39 miles north of the south boundary of the United States.

In this situation, Mr. Ellicot was told alarming stories about the unfavorable disposition of the Indians, under an idea that the United States were meditating their destruction. The whole settlement were for some days swarming with them; and they frequently went about his camp with drawn knives. For his own safety he frequently issued provisions to them. Thus critically circumstanced, he on the 11th of March, wrote to Governor Gayoso the letter, (No. 5.) to which he received the answer, (No. 6.) But in the mean time, Mr Ellicott had sent an express to the commanding officer of his escort (consisting of only 25 men) which, in compliance to the governor's first request, he had left sixty miles up the river, to come down directly to the Natchez.—And he determined not to countermand this letter, No. 7, proposing Bicon's landing, about a mile below his camp, for the station of his escort—but before this letter was sent, he had an interview with the governor, who undertook to prove the propriety and necessity of the whole party from the United States going down to Clark's place, and closed his reasoning by observing, That if the escort did land at Natchez, he should consider it as an insult offered to the king his master. Mr. Ellicott then telling the Governor, that he should send him immediately an answer in writing, observed, That the desire which was constantly manifested to draw him from that place, (the Natchez) appeared very singular, as it was designated in the late treaty between his Catholic Majesty and the United States, as the place of meeting for the Commissioners—and therefore, that he should reject every proposition that was intended to draw him from his present situation, until the Commissioner and Surveyor on the part of the crown of Spain were ready to proceed to business, to which the Governor replied, "Sir, you either mistake my meaning, or I have expressed myself very badly. I do not want you to leave this place, but on the contrary, I am desirous for you to take up your residence in my house; you will live there much more comfortable than in a tent." Mr. Ellicott said, that his tent was much more agreeable than a palace;—for in his camp he enjoyed an independence characteristic of the nation he had the honor to represent. The next morning Mr. Ellicott sent his letter, No. 7, and the same day received the Governor's, No. 8, expressing his entire satisfaction with Mr. Ellicott's sentiments, as uniformly agreeing with his own, in every thing which could combine the mutual interests of the two nations.

The evening following, (March 15th) Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived at the landing, and the next day went down to the place where he had proposed for their station.

The officer of the escort having found in the settlement a number of deserters from the American army, took them up. This occasioned some verbal communications between Governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott. the former desiring the deserters might be dismissed. Mr. Ellicott thereupon proposed this arrangement: That such deserters from the army of the United States as came into the country, and took the protection of the Spanish government, prior to the time fixed by the treaty for evacuation of the posts, should, for the present, remain unmolested; but that such as had come to the country since that time should be liable to betaken and detained.

About the time Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort and carried to the landing, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on the 22d of March, great industry was used in carrying cannon back to the fort, which were immediately remounted. This gave great alarm to the inhabitants of the district, who generally manifested a desire of being subjects of the United States, and at once to renounce the Spanish jurisdiction. In order to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and to be able to give them some reason for the Governor's conduct, which now began to be considered as hostile to the United States, Mr. Ellicott, on the 23d of March. wrote the letter, No. 9, which was followed by a note, No. 10, to which he received the Governor's answer, No. 11. This answer, containing information that the important business of running the boundary line should soon be commenced, and an assurance that nothing could prevent the religious compliance with the treaty, Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction in his letter to the Governor, No. 12.

It being now reported, that the American troops would be down in a few days, the Governor sent by his aid, to Mr. Ellicott, an open letter from the Governor directed to Captain Pope, who it was said, commanded those troops, informing him, that for sundry reasons it would be proper, and conducive to the harmony of the two nations, for himself and the detatchment under his command to remain at or near the place where the letter should meet him, until the posts should be evacuated—and as every preparation was making for that purpose, the delay would be but of a few days, when he would be happy to see him at the Natchez. This proposal to Captain Pope, the Gov. in his letter, No. 13, desired Mr. Ellicott to second, upon reading the letter, Mr. Ellicott observed to Major Minor, that it was impossible for him to join in the Governor's request to Captain Pope, as it was well known to him, (Mr. Ellicott) that instead of evacuating the posts, they were making them more defensible. However, Mr. Ellicott said, he would write a letter to the officer commanding the detachment, and requested Major Minor (as he was to be the bearer of the Governor's letter, to the Walnut Hills) to take charge of it, to which he had no objection. This letter is No. 14.

On the 28th March, the Governor issued the proclamation, No. 15, bearing the date of March 29th, and another, No. 16, bearing the same date, with the avowed object of quieting the minds of the inhabitants—but they produced a contrary effect. As soon as the Governor discoveeed this, he requested two gentlemen of the settlement, to inform Mr. Ellicott that he, the Gov. had received directions from the General in Chief, the Baron de Carondelet, to have the artillery & military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were immediately to be given up to the troops of the United States upon their arrival. Great pains were taken to inculcate this report—but it did not remove suspicions. In order therefore, to obtain a direct explanation Mr. Ellicott on the 31st of March, wrote to the Governor the letter, No. 17, inclosing two paragraphs, No 18, of an address he had received from a number of respectable inhabitants of the district. The Governor's answer, No. 19, of the same date, confirmed every suspicion, as it contained an explicit declaration, that his General had given him positive orders to suspend the evacuations of the posts until the two governments should determine, whether the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished—and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants should be secured—agreeably to his proclamations, in which the Governor thought proper to tell the inhabitants, that negociations were on foot between his Catholic Majesty and the United States, for the adjustment of that and other matters. It may not be improper to remark, that no such negociation has existed; and that this is the first time that these objections to the evacuation of the posts have been heard of. This peremptory declaration of Governor Gayoso requires no comment.

Mr. Ellicott says, that with the exception of about eight persons, including some officers, all the inhabitants of the Natchez district (within the limits of the United States) are desirous of coming under their jurisdiction, and to have a Government established there similar to that north-west of the river Ohio. My enquiries enable me to add,—that the population amounts to near four thousand souls.

Mr. Ellicott further informs, that he has not only reason to beleive, but is certain that many grants for lands in that district, have been given out by the officers of the government of Louisianna, since the ratification of the late treaty, and that their surveyors are now executing the surveys.

On the 14th of April, when Mr. Ellicott was folding up his dispatches, he received from governor Gayoso the letter No. 20, of that date, complaining of the inlistment of persons in that district, as an intringement of the rights of his Catholic Majesty; and requesting that the persons inlisted might be discharged: To which Mr. Ellicott immediately returned the answer, No. 21; observing that the matter required investigation; but assuring govenor Gayoso, that he would be careful neither to infringe the rights of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, nor willingly suffer those of the citizens of the United States to be infringed.

The bearer of mr. Ellicott's dispatches informs me, that before he left the Natchez they had heard that two gun boats were preparing at New Orleans to bring up reinforcements; and since his arrival I have received information which, connected with this detail of facts, is entitled to belief,—That about the tenth of May, three lerge boats full of troops, besides a party by land, set off from New-Orleans for the Natchez. It was added, for the purpose of driving off the Continental troops that had taken possession agreeably to the late treaty.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

(No. 1.)

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the Honorable A. Ellicott.

SIR,

SOME gentlemen that left you at the mouth of the Ohio, have informed me of your approaching arrival here, and that to attend you on your commission you bring a military guard and some woods men.

It is with pleasure, that I propose myself the satisfaction of seeing you here, & to make your acquaintance.

Though I do not conceive that the least difficulty will arise respecting the execution of the part of the treaty in which you are acting person; yet, as we are not yr parc to evacuate the posts immediately, for want of the vessels that I expect will arrive soon, I find it indispensable to request you to leave the troops about the mouth of Bayon Pierre where they may be provided with all their necessaries which you can regulate on your arrival here. By this means, every unforeseen misunderstanding will be prevented between his Majesty's troops and those of the United States—besides, it is necessary to make some arrangements previous to the arrival of the troops, on which subject I shall have the honor of entertaining you when we meet.

I embrace this opportunity to assure you of the satisfaction I feel in being appointed to

ed in concert with you, though your first interview is to be with the General in Chief of this Province.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)

The Hon. A. ELLICOTT.

(No. II.)

Baron de Carondelet to the Hon. A. Ellicott.

Natchez, 24th Feb. 1797.

SIR,

By your favor of this day, delivered to me by Mr. Nolan, I learn with pleasure, your arrival at this post, in the character of commissioner in behalf of the United States, to ascertain the boundaries between the territories of his most Catholic majesty, and the said United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Sir, your most humble servant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)

The Hon. A. ELLICOTT.

(No. III.)

Honorable A. Ellicott, to the Baron de Carondelet.

Natchez, Feb. 27, 1797.

SIR,

It is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity of informing you of my safe arrival at this place, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, for ascertaining the boundaries between the territories of his most Catholic majesty and those of the United States.

The polite manner in which I have been received at the posts on the Mississippi, now in the possession of his most Catholic majesty, demands my thanks and gratitude, and am in hopes that a similar conduct will be observed on our part.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy)

The Baron DE CARONDELET.

(No. IV.)

(TRANSLATION.)

New-Orleans, March 1st, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I have received with great satisfaction, your friendly letter of the 27th of February last; in consequence of which I congratulate you on your arrival in this country in the character of Commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the dividing line between the territories of his most Catholic majesty, and the United States. You likewise did me the favor to mention with what kindness and attention you were received at the different posts, as well as by the whole government under my direction; and from the general principles of your nation, I have no doubt but the same conduct will be observed on the part of the United States.

God guard you, most excellent Sir,

BARON DE CARONDELET.

ANDREW ELLICOTT, Esq.

(No. V.)

Hon. A. Ellicott, to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 11, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

The conduct of the Indians yesterday and last night, owing principally to their constant state of intoxication, renders it absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to have recourse to my military escort for protection. The discipline of our army is such, that you may rest assured, none of the inconveniences mentioned in your first communication to me, are to be apprehended from the escort's being stationed at this place on our part. And as the attendance of the guard forms a part of the treaty now carrying into effect between his most Catholic majesty and the United States, which I am authorised to declare will be observed by the nation I have the honor to represent, with good faith and punctuality, I must request the favor of you to withdraw your objections against my escort's joining me at this place as soon as possible.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)

His Ex'y MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(No. VI.)

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to the Hon. A. Ellicott.

Natchez, March 12th, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

This morning I had the pleasure to receive your amicable communication, dated yesterday. I give you my sincere thanks for having established this form of intercourse, as it will make our business more easy, and indeed more conformable to the sincere friendship we have contracted.

In answer to your said letter I will remark, that such conduct of the Indians is not customary here; I foresaw that it would happen from the moment you shewed a desire of having your colours flying before all the transactions were terminated; knowing the Indians as well as I do, this was the reason of the objections I offered the moment I saw it hoisted, for otherwise I know it very well, that it is frequently used by the representatives of any nation in a foreign country; it's even done in Spain by foreign consuls.

I am sorry you should have experienced any inconveniency from this particular circumstance, and that urged by such effects to wish to have by you your escort. I have not the least objection that it should be called, from its actual station; but as it is my duty, & I am answerable for the tranquility of the country that is entrusted to my charge, I must propose to you a method that will answer every good and satisfactory purpose. Had not you been unluckily stopped on your voyage to this country, you would have had immediately the General of the Province here, to begin the operation of demarking the divisory line between the territories of his Catholic majesty and those of the United States of America. He had every necessary preparation to attend to the business; but since the time he had a right to expect the Commissioners of the United States, the war with England has taken place, and his cares thereby increased, yet he expected to have had it in his power to come to meet you at Daniel Clarke's, Esq. which place is near the point of the 31 o, but he has found it impossible, as it would oblige him to make too long an absence from New-Orleans; therefore, it is myself that will have the honor to accompany you on that important commission, on behalf of his Catholic majesty. This is the moment in which I am in want of every individual thing, both for my person, and for the attendants of the commission, though the geometer and other officers that are to be employed, are already on their way from New-Orleans, and will stop at Clarkesville, where I shall go myself as soon as my equipage arrives from the capital: but this will inevitably take some time, therefore the plan that I wished to arrange with you, will be to make Loftus's Cliffs, our point of re-union. This place is a short distance from Clarkesville, and it is a very healthy situation;—there I will send every thing concerning the Spanish commission; and that will be the most convenient place to establish, for a while, your head-quarters, under your military escort. By adopting this measure, you will have your people together, and the most distant disagreeable occurrence avoided, as I am positively confident that some would happen by the conjunction here, as you propose. It is true, that by the treaty an escort is supposed, and even recommended to each commission, but it is to be on the line, and not at a distance from it where it would interfere with other business; therefore I feel sensibly hurt that it is out of my power to consent in the landing of the troops in this place, though I have not the least objection on their going directly to Loftus's Cliffs.

I have given the most positive orders to prevent the Indians getting liquor; and to their interpreter I have given the strictest charge to be always in sight, and to-morrow I expect that they will remove to some distance from hence.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem, your most affectionate friend, and humble servant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(A true copy.)

D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

The Hon. ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No. VII.)

Hon. A. Ellicott, to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 13th, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of yesterday was handed to me in due time, which would have been answered sooner, had not the storm last night prevented me from writing in my tent. Your letter, as well as many circumstances which have come to my knowledge, contain fresh proofs of your desire to promote good order and harmony in this part of the country. But, sir, I cannot suppose that any inconvenience could possibly arise, or the peace of the settlement be disturbed by the arrival and landing of the escort which I left at Bayon Pierre: If I did suppose the contrary, I trust that I should be one of the last persons to propose the measure. In my opinion, the escort which accompanied me, is as much bound to observe good order in the country, as the troops of his Catholic majesty. This is not an opinion of the day, it has uniformly been mine ever since I left the seat of our government: In consequence of which, immediately upon my entering the Mississippi, I issued a standing order, that when any of our party, the military included, should be at any place where the jurisdiction was exercised by his Catholic majesty, the laws and usages of that government should be observed and submitted to in the most pointed manner. The escorts by the spirit of the treaty, are intended for our mutual protection against straggling hostile Indians, and the preservation of our stores. This appears to be their whole business.

As I hope that mere punctilios may never interrupt our friendship, and the conduct of the Indians having become more peaceable since the night before last, I am less anxious for the escort's being stationed at my present encampment: I would, therefore, to prevent any disturbance or misunderstanding, propose that the officer who commands the escort which accompanied me to Bayon Pierre, be directed to proceed down the river to Bacon landing, from whence he may come to this place, and procure such necessaries as he may be in want of for the ensuing season.

As this is the place designated by the treaty for our meeting, and making our arrangements for carrying on the business, I conceive there would be an impropriety in my leaving it till your excellency is ready to join me in fixing the first point of latitude.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)

D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

NOTE.—The last two paragraphs were added after having had a private conversation with the Governor.

(No. VIII.)

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to the Hon. A. Ellicott.

Natchez, 14th March, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I do myself the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, dated of yesterday, and am very happy to find, that our sentiments uniformly agree in every thing that can combine the mutual interests of our nations, and I pledge you my honor and friendship, that every step of my conduct shall be guided by this principle, impressed in me by my duty and by the very particular attachment I have for you.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and affection, my dear Sir, your most humble obedient servant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)

D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

The Hon. A. ELLICOTT.

[No. IX.]

Hon. A. Ellicott, to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos

Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

The re-mounting of the cannon at this place at the very moment when our troops are daily expected down to take possession of it, the insolent treatment which the citizens of the United States have received at the Walnut Hills, and the delay of the business upon which I came, concur in giving me reason to suppose, that the treaty will not be observed with the same good faith and punctuality by the subjects of his Catholic majesty, as it will be by the citizens of the United States. I hope your excellency will give such an explanation of the above, as to remove my doubts and apprehensions, which, I am afraid have been too justly excited.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

His Excel'y Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

[No. X.]

Mr. ELLICOTT's compliments to his friend Governor GAYOSO, and wishes to be informed, whether the following information which he received this day, "that all the works at the Chickesaw Bluffs have been either demolished or carried to the opposite side of the river, and that every exertion is making at the Walnut Hills, to put that post in a state of defence," be correct.

March 23d, 1797.

(No. XI.)

From His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicott, Esquire.

Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I have just now received your communication of this day, by which I am sorry to find the construction you put on the storing of the ammunition that came from the Walnut Hills in this Fort; I have no other place to put them in, for it would be imprudent to leave them exposed in an unsecure place at a time when the Indians might take advantage of us, if they found that in the present circumstances we acted without the necessary precautions. At a time when you see me conducting ammunitions to the fort, will likewise see as many go out of it for the Arkensas, to reinforce that post, which will now be exposed to the incursions of the Osage Indians, who in the last season pillaged the white hunters of that country.

I am entirely unacquainted with any ill treatment that the citizens of the United States should have received at the Walnut Hills; if you mean the execution of the orders of the General in Chief of this Province to demolish that post, it was in consequence of our treaty with the Indians that the latter have no just reason to complain of our conduct—but since I have been informed of their unsettled disposition, I have sent counter orders to suspend every thing that might injure the actual estate of those fortifications, and in such circumstances shall not move any thing else until the arrival of the American troops that are daily expected.

The unavoidable detention that have been experienced in beginning the line, you know the reasons, but they shall soon be removed, as Lieutenant Col. Guillemard is far on his way up, and at his arrival this important business shall be begun.

I do assure you that there is nothing that can prevent the religious compliance of the treaty, though I might observe, that the conduct of some persons seem to affect an immediate interest for the United States is such as to occupy my attention. I will request that you will be so kind as to take such measures as to suppress untimely expressions that can only tend to disturb the tranquility of the public, of which I am solely answerable at the present.

As I was finishing this Mr. Gillespie brot to me you note inquiring if the works at the Bluffs had been destroyed, and removed to the other side of the river.

What I have already said concerning our treaty with the Indians I suppose has guided the General of this Province to take that step. I realy do not know whether they are destroyed or not. I give you my word that I did not know what was to be done there, and it is only by Baron Bastrop that I learn that that post would soon be evacuated; but as this is a thing that only regards the General of the Province, I cannot account for it, nor can I say more on the subject, as all the orders proceed from him, that post being entirely out of my jurisdiction.

My dear Sir, your most humble obedient servant and friend.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

The Hon. ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No. XII.)

From Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, to his Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

My Dear Sir,

It is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's very satisfactory letter of yesterday. You may rest assured that I have & shall continue to discountenance every measure, & the propogation of any opinion which may have a tendency to disturb the good order & harmony of this settlement. I shall close this with requesting that the Commandant of the Walnut Hills be directed to treat the citizens of the United States with politeness when they stop at that post, as a contrary conduct may be attended with disagreeable consequences on a river which both nations have a right to navigate. I am with sentiments of real esteem, your sincere and affectionate friend,

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

His Ex'y MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy)

[No. XIII.]

From His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicott, Esquire.

[Copy]

Natchez, March 25, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

By every report you are acquainted with the confirmation of every thing I have told you concerning our business; you know that Lieutenant Col. Guillemard will be here very soon, and that immediately we shall proceed to the running of the line. But as nothing but friendly arrangements are to guide our conduct, it is necessary to avoid every shadow of compulsion. By the contents of my letter to Captain Pope, you will see my reasons—therefore, I request that you will join a couple of lines to avoid any more writing.

I am surrounded by many people who have business, this being court day, though I have tried to disembarrass myself, but cannot wait upon you. I am, with the highest esteem and respect, My dear Sir, Your most humble servant and friend,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

The Hon. ANDREW ELLICOTT.

[No. XIV.]

From Andrew Ellicot, Esquire, to Lieutenant Pope.

Natchez, March 25, 1797

Dear Sir,

This will be handed you by Major Minor, a friend of mine, an officer in the service of his Catholic Majesty; your polite attention to him will be considered as a particular favor conferred upon me. By order of Governor Gayoso, his letter of this day has been shewn to me, his request for you, and the troops un-

for your command, to remain for an indefinite time above this place, appears to me a very extraordinary one; sufficient time has already been given by the United States for the evacuation of all the posts on the east side of Missisip, above the 31st degree north latitude—and from the troops of his Catholic Majesty carrying up and remounting the cannon at this place, I cannot pretend to say that an evacuation is really intended in any reasonable time. From this circumstance I should conclude that the sooner you are here the better. However, as I have no controul over the destination of the troops of the United States except my own escort, I shall take it for granted that your instructions are sufficiently pointed to direct your conduct. Please to accept of my sincere wishes for the safe and speedy arrival of yourself and troops at this place—and am, Dear Sir, your friend and humble servant.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

Lieut. POPE.

[No. XV.]

Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Brigadier in the Royal Armies, Governor Military and Civil of Natchez and its Independencies, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the political situation of this country offers a large field to busy and malignant minds to disturb the tranquility of its inhabitants, it is therefore my duty, and the continuation of that vigilance which I have constantly exerted not only to promote the happiness of every individual of this government, but likewise to support their interest and secure their tranquility, that I step forth to warn the public against being led by their innocent credulity against any measure that may be productive of ill consequences, and frustrate all the advantages they have a right to expect: And by the present I assure to them if they continue as they have always done, with strict attachment to the welfare of his Catholic Majesty's Government, from which will depend the following favorable events,—viz.—His Majesty has offered to support the rights of the inhabitants to the real property, and until that is ascertained, I am bound to keep possession of this country, as likewise until we are sure the Indians will be pacific.

Contrary to the general expectation the same indulgence that until now protected the inhabitants in distress will be continued during his Majesty's sovereignty in this country;—and this being the season in which the planters are employed in preparing for the ensuing crop, none shall be disturbed from that important object on account of their depending debts—The misconstruction of what is the enjoyment of the liberty of conscience, is hereby positively explained to be, that no individual of this Government should be molested on account of religious principles, and that they shall not be hindred in their private meetings, but no other public worship will be allowed but that generally established in all his Majesty's dominions, which is the Catholic religion.

These important objects, that until now have not been published, though resolved, I acquaint the public with, apprehensive of dangerous insinuations of several persons that have made it their business to dazzle the public with false notions to serve their own purpose in the speculation of lands that are lawfully held by all the inhabitants of this Government, therefore I firmly rely that no person will deviate from the principles of adhesion to our Government until the negociations that are now on foot between his Majesty and the United States of America, are concluded, and thereby the real property of the inhabitants secured.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of my Arms, and countersigned by the Secretary of this Government, by H. M. at the Government House, Natchez.—

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

H. VIDAL.

March 29th, 1797.

[No. XVI.]

Whereas the alarming circumstances that prevailed for a while in this Government, obliging me to circulate Proclamations, wherein I warned the people of their immediate danger. Now, that these troubles have subsided, I cannot but publish my approbation, and applaud that upright sense of duty that the inhabitants have shew to the laws of our gracious Sovereign, by seconding his representative, the right they have so justly acquired of being considered the most loyal subjects of his Majesty. In my last publication I mentioned that until the real property should be secured to the inhabitants, this country should be considered in the same situation as before, as likewise while the pacific disposition of the Indians was not ascertained. I find it my duty to explain that a negociation is now carrying on to secure the right of the said real property. As that right cannot be secured but by an additional article to the late Treaty, and until that article is officially communicated to me, I am bound to keep possession of the country, and continue to its inhabitants the same indulgence and the same anxious protection as until now. The negociations with the Indians will produce the same effects, as it is impossible for his Majesty to leave unprotected so many of his faithful subjects and expose other settlements to the revengeful disposition of discontented Indians; these important objects are of the greatest moment to every person in this Government; their interest and allegiance to his Majesty binds them to keep steady in their principles of loyalty, until by the definitive arrangements of both nations a change takes place. Being informed that some persons are apprehensive that violent measures will be taken against those who seem pleased with the prospects of becoming citizens of the United States, I declare that such a notion is unfounded, as likewise the suspicion, that individuals would be prevented from moving to any part they please, either within his Majesty's dominions or elsewhere, as it is notorious that no such obstacle as every offered to any body, it being contrary to one of the greatest prerogatives that are enjoyed by one of his Majesty's subjects.

DON MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

March 29th, 1797.

(For the remainder see last Page.)

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, April 16.

ACCOUNTS were received here this day from Major General Baron Laudohn, dated at Trent, the 13th inst. stating, that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Torbola, and Riva, and had occupied those places. On this occasion he took from the enemy several magazines, amongst which was one of powder, 12 pieces of cannon, and 400 prisoners.

PARIS, April 16.

Fifteen millions of the contributions of the Pope, and ten millions of gold and silver, with six millions of diamonds, have been already paid to the army of Italy, which has in consequence retired from Nolingo to Macerata. All the troops have been withdrawn from the Papal territories, to march towards Tyrol.

A number of our countrymen have been assassinated in the Venetian territories.

The General in Chief of the army of Italy, to his Royal Highness M. Prince Charles.

Head-Quarters, Clagenfurt, 11th Germinal, 5th year of the Republic, March 31.

M. General in Chief,

Brave soldiers make war, and desire peace. Has not the war lasted for six years? Have we not killed men and committed evils enough against suffering humanity? Such are the exclamations used on all sides. Europe, who had taken up arms against the French Republic, has laid them down. Your nation alone remains; and yet blood is about to flow more than ever. The sixth campaign is announced under the most portentous auspices. Whatever may be the result, many thousands of gallant soldiers must still fall a sacrifice in the prosecution of hostilities. At some period we must come to an understanding, since time will bring all things to a conclusion, and extinguish the most inveterate resentments.

The Executive Directory of the French Republic communicated to his Imperal majesty their inclination to terminate a conflict which desolates the two countries. Their pacific overtures were defeated by the intervention of the British cabinet. Is there no hope, then, of accommodation? Is it essential to the interests, or gratifying to the passions, of a nation far removed from the theatre of war, that we should continue to murder each other? Are not you, who are so nearly allied to the throne, and who are above all the despicable passions which generally influence ministers and governments, ambitious to merit the appellations of "the benefactor of the human race," and "the saviour of the German empire?" Do not imagine, my dear General, that I wish to insinuate that you cannot possibly save your country by force of arms; but on the supposition that the chances of war were even to become favorable, Germany will not suffer less on that account.—With respect to myself, gallant general, if the overture which I have now the honor to make to you, could be the means of sparing the life of a single man, I should think myself prouder of the civic crown to which my interference would entitle me, than of the melancholy glory which could result from the most brilliant military exploits.

I beg of you to believe me to be, General in Chief, with sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem, &c.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

We stop the press just to insert the following extract of a letter just received from Hull.

"A neutral vessel from Hamburgh is just arrived here with the intelligence of accounts and confirmed papers having reached Hamburgh last Thursday, of the Emperor having concluded a separate peace."

LONDON, May 4.

An expedition is equipping in England against Chili and Peru.

On some trifling advantages gained recently by the Imperial troops over the French in Italy, it is said the inhabitants of Verona, in Venice, assembled and destroyed 500 French in the hospitals in that city. In consequence it is added, Angereau ordered that city to be set fire to, and destroyed, and demanded other satisfaction of the Doge, which was of necessity granted.

DUBLIN, April 24.

An alarm we are to suppose on justifiable grounds, has reached the seat of government. The yeomanry of Dublin have been called upon, pickets from every corps, to the amount collectively, of three hundred men, have in consequence, mounted guards in various parts of the city and its liberties; patroles are established; toesins are appointed at the Royal Hospital, St. Michan's, the College, and St. Mary's; signal guns are stationed at the Grand Canal, Stephen's Green, and the Barrack, and a howitzer, with its apparatus, planted at the Castle!

There are at present five regiments of militia and fencibles in our garrison, each possessing two brass field pieces. This force, one should imagine, was fully equal to the preservation of peace, without calling on the yeomanry to stand to their arms every night, to mount guard and patrole in every quarter of the city. Great indeed must be the fear which ministers entertain of public disaffection, when they resort to such a measure.

A PERSON who called himself Captain M'CLEAN, of Allegheny county, left a HORSE with the subscriber on the 17th of March last, as he said, for eight or ten days, but as said Horse has not been taken away, I hereby give notice, that if he is not taken away before the 8th of July next, he will on that day be sold to defray the expence of his keeping.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE,

Westmoreland county, June 22, 1797.

Abner and Jesse Barker,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the present season, amongst which are warranted BOULTING CLOTHS, of which they mean to keep a regular supply—they have also a few tons of Iron and Castings, all which they offer for sale on the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1797.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th instant, three indented Dutch servant men, of the following description, William Heymirick, by trade a painter, about five ten inches high, a middle aged man, pretty well made, some what attached to company, brown complexion; had on and took with him a short brown coat and overalls, also a tolerable good long blue coat, and yellow cassimer waistcoat and breeches, he some time ago bored his ears, one of which has been materially injured by the weight of lead attached to it: he wears his hair tied.

William Hammis, by trade a Blacksmith, but professes the Locksmith particularly, a robust, well made man, not exceeding 35 years of age, very much inclined to idleness and smoking, marked with the small pox, of a brown complexion, short hair, a forbidding look, he usually wore when at work a short coat and overalls but in all probability he will change them, having a number of good cloths.

Peter Smith, by trade a common Blacksmith, a short corpulant man, very full faced, in whose mouth will the pipe ever be seen when striking on the anvil, or blowing the bellows, he usually wore a large flat crowned hat, speaks very bad English, dark complexion, short hair.

The aforesaid servants have been seen travelling towards Greensburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure said servants in any goal in the state, or elsewhere, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in Pittsburgh, reason charges, paid by

May 9. 1797. JAMES O'HARA.

By Yesterday's M

BOSTON, June 14.

The Frigate *Constitution*, buildin will be a float on the second week puft. She has upwards of 200 han stantly at work on her; and such is wardness of her masts, sails, riggin that there is not the least doubt, i wanted, but that she will be the fir for actual service.

RICHMOND, June 16.

We understand that General Marsh leave this town on Monday next, on to Philadelphia, there to join his col judge Dana, and to proceed to Fra the business for which they were appo

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PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The President of the United States n minated ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. of chusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and M Plenipotentionary to the French Rep in the place of FRANCIS DANA, Esq. has declined that appointment.

Monday last the Governor appointe commissioned JOHN D. COXE, Esq. to President of the Court of Common Pl the first District, in the room of J BINDLE, Esq. deceased.

The Senate have negatived by a ma of three the bill for authorising the Pre to enlist an army of 15,000 men durin recess, to be called into actual service cumstances should afterwards render ceffary.

A bill has been brought into the S to prevent the arming of private ship cept in certain cases, and under certai gulations. By this bill, armed Merch vessels are prohibited from clearing out either than *bona fide* property of citize the United States, not contraband, or de ed to a place neither invested nor bloc ed.

THE Pittsburgh Mechanical Society requested to attend their Mon meeting, on Monday evening next, at t usual place at 7 o'clock.

By order

JAMES B. CLOW, Sec'y

June 30, 1797.

CAME to the plantation of the subscri living in Pitt township, Allegheny co ty, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, a so Mare, 14 hands high, a star in her forehe a natural trotter. The owner is desired come, prove property, pay charges, a take her away.

JOHN BLACK.

June 20, 1797.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Westmoreland co ty, near Budd's Ferry, a compl KEEL BOAT, 66 feet in length, and 9 f in breadth. The terms of sale will be m known by Samuel Boyd, in Pittsburgh, by the subscriber.

ROBERT BOLDRIGS

June 15, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs friends and the public, that he design provided he receives sufficient encouragemen to open a Grammar School at his own house, Derry township, Westmoreland county, a state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of N vember next, where the Latin and Greek La guages shall be taught with care and accura together with Composition and Orthograp Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in t neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate. The price of tuition, which will be reasonab may be known by application to the subscribe

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Forty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber livi on Big Pipe Creek, Frederick coun Maryland, 12 miles from Hanover, and from Westminster town, on the 25th t Two German Servants, viz. HENR SCHMACKTENBERG, aged 33 years, is of Low Dutch extraction, and spea High Dutch but indifferently, of a midd stature, short curly brown hair, had on a took with him a high crown felt hat, a de blue cloth coat, a black cloth jacket, bl velvet breeches, two pair mixed stocking and a pair of shoes.

CATHARINE CLUDT, aged 27 year of a middle stature, chunky made, full face short sandy hair, had on and took with h a high crown felt hat, several caps, a Ge man jacket, two striped linsey petticoat one black stuff ditto, and one striped fu ditto, one pair of white cotton stockings, a one pair of shoes; and as they went off t gether it is presumed they will pass for ma and wife. Whoever takes up and secure said servants so that their master may g them again shall receive the above reward and if brought home reasonable charges.

JOHN BOWER.

June 12, 1797.

[No. XVII]

Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, to his Ex
ncy Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 31st, 1797.

Y DEAR SIR,

s last evening addreſſed by a number pectable inhabitants of the Diſtrict of hez. They are very much alarmed eir ſituation, in conſequence of having ſſed their pleaſure, ſince my arrival at lace, in ſpeedily becoming citizens of nited States. Your proclamation of th inſtant, they conceived renders that doubtful. They have therefore from lerations of perſonal ſafety, and to a- the inſults which many of them have rinced from one or more officers of a grade in this diſtrict, have called upon uſe my influence with your Excellency nt them, and all others who incline to this country, the privilege of diſpoſing eir properties, and paſſports to enable to reach the frontiers of ſuch ſtates as may be inclined to remove to. I have ſtated the ſubſtance of their applieation, ſſure your Excellency, from the reſpec- ty of the applicants, it is a ſubject in h I feel myſelf intereſted, and to which ueſt your Excellency's attention.

er ſince I arrived in this diſtrict, I have rmly recommened to the inhabitants a ſubmiſſion to the Government now in , at the ſame time they have been in moſt explicit manner aſſured, that the d would not be far diſtant when the diction of the United States, would be nded to them. But they are not ſatsfied; have their ſuſpicions; and it is your ellency alone that can quiet them. Let cannon and military ſtores be again taken of the fort—withdraw your objections e arrival of the American troops, and apprehenſions will ſubſide. I do not end to ſay that their apprehenſions are founded; it is poſſible they are not— your objection to my eſcort's being ſta- ed with me, your hauling back and re- nting the cannon at this place, your diſ- ching Major M nor to delay the arrival of troops of the United States at this poſt, ed to your Excellency's proclamation, ever well meant, have had a contrary ct, by encreaſing their fears.

have incloſed two paragraphs of the ad- ſs which was handed to me laſt evening.

I am, &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

[No. XVIII.]

(COPY.)

MANY whoſe ideas of allegiance had preponderent from the treaty until the e of your arrival at this place, thought mſelves at full liberty to announce their timents in any way that might not affect operations of peace and good order in ety. But the reſult is a melancholy con- ſt to the conſtruction. Some have been eady torn away from the boſom of agri- tural life, and conveyed to priſon with ery indignant epitaph that malevolence uld invent. Scouts are croſſing the coun- in various directions, breathing threats vengeance againſt thoſe who had unguard- ly thrown aſide the maſk of duplicity— d a number are waiting with ſolicitude e moment of their fate.

There are many in this country to whoſe ertions America is much indebted for her olitical exiſtence. We call upon you in the me of ſuch; we call upon you in the name every friend to that emblem of peace and ience which has been recently diſplayed to ; to ſtand forth with a confidence ſuitable the dignity of your commiſſion, and de- and of the Govenor, paſſports, with leave all ſuch as would diſpoſe of their pro- erty and avail themſelves of a charge of ſi- ation by withdrawing to the United States.

[No. XIX.]

rom His Excellency Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicot, Eſquire.

Natchez, March 31ſt, 1797.

M Dear Sir,

I HAVE juſt now received your favour of his day, in which you informed of the appli- tion of ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants of this overnment to you, requeſting your interpoſition facilitate to them a privilege that they never afed enjoying, and in which conſiſts the great liberty of a Spaniard. There is not one ngle inſtance in our government of having ade oppoſition to a perſon's ſelling his proper- , and leaving the country, whenever they alled for a paſſport; and as our ſyſtem is not tered, I ſhall not refuſe the ſame privilege any perſon that may apply for it.

I am ſorry to find, that thoſe perſons who ave addreſſed you, have impoſed upon your redulity and goodneſs, in making uſe of re- onſtrances proper to make ſenſation on the eelings of a good citizen of the United States— at there is not a word of truth in what they ave advanced. I have not taken notice of the atisfaction that ſome perſons have expreſſed on he proſpect of becoming citizens of the United tates—nor has any body been apprehended for —nor have I iſſued any order for ſuch a pur- oſe, but againſt Mr. Green, ſen. who had ade his eſcape, conſcious of the criminality of is conduct, which is notorious; and indeed in ll the extent of this government, there is but he ſingle individual confined, and that is for a riminal proceeding. There is not a ſingle pa- role out in ſearch of any one—nor juſt in this oment do I find occaſion for it; but if I ſhould would employ every means in my power to ſup- reſs diſorder, and to keep the peace of the ountry, as I have always done.

I doubt not of the aſſurances you pleaſe to give me of the good advice you have uniformly given to the people—it being conformable to the character of a gentleman, whoſe object is ano- ther than that of interfering in the matters of government.

My proclamation I found abſolutely neceſſary to calm the minds of the people—ſtating to them the true ſituation of the political arrange- ments between his majeſty and the United States which does not diſſolve the treaty, but requires an eſſential explanation, not only with regard to the points alluded to in my proclamation, but likewiſe as I am authoriſed to declare to you, that the general of this province finds himſelf under the neceſſi y to conſult his majeſty concern- ing the manner in which the poſts are to be eva- cuated; as it appears by General Wayne's communication to him, that he expects the poſts will be delivered with the buildings ſtanding as they are; and by the treaty we conceive that the poſts are to be demoliſhed before we leave them; and as ſuch interpretation of the true meaning of the treaty either one way or the other [it] might produce unneceſſary miniſterial conteſts, my general has given me poſitive or- ders to ſuſpend the evacuation of the poſts until the matter ſhall be amicably ſettled between the two courts. In the mean while, if the troops of the United States that are daily ex- pected, arrive, they ſhall be received at No- gales in the moſt friendly and hoſpitable man- ner, as is due to a nation with whom we are at perfect peace, and with whom we wiſh to keep the moſt perfect harmony.

I flatter myſelf you will do me the juſtice to acknowledge the propriety of my conduct in obey- ing the ſuperior order of my general, who is actuated by the principles of the ſtricteſt honor in ſupporting the intereſt of his majeſty intruſted to him.

The uniform good harmony that we have reciprocally promiſed to each other will ſubſiſt; and it will not be only our duty but our glory to baniſh every ſhadow of miſunderſtanding, which is wrongly interpreted by the public, without any more foundation than aſſiſted thoſe that tried to perſuade you of wrongs that they never ſuffered.

I am, with ſentiments of the moſt ſincere eſteem, and true friendſhip, &c.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

[No. XX.]

From His Excellency Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicot, Eſquire.

Natchez, April 14, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I am informed that the officer commanding your eſcort, has inliſted ſeveral perſons, reſi dents of this government, which being againſt the laws of nations, I cannot paſs unnoticed, it being an infringement on the ſovereignty of the king my maſter, and a diſregard of the authority reſiding in me.

I cannot perſuade myſelf that it was done intentionally, nor thinking that it would give the moſt remote offence; but as the matter is of a moſt delicate nature, I requeſt you to give the neceſſary orders that the men ſo inliſted may be diſcharged, and delivered to Major Minor, whom I commiſſion for this purpoſe.

The object of the eſcort not being to raiſe men in this country, while under his Catholic majeſty's dominion, I requeſt of you likewiſe to give the moſt preciſe and poſitive orders to the officer of the troops, or to whom it may appertain, to diſcontinue ſuch proceedings, or any thing that may injure the immunity of the king's dominions, or his royal right.

The moſt perfect harmony and friendſhip ſubſiſting between his Catholic majeſty and the United States of America, the ſame being re- commended in the moſt particular manner to the individuals of both nations, it would be unaccountable if we, that have had the honor to be diſtinguiſhed by our appointments, did not promote this friendly reciprocity, which not only conſiſts in a hoſpitable and polite intercourſe, but guarding and keeping to one another the prerogatives and privileges that are due.

Enclоſed I have the honor of tranſmitting to you a liſt of the men, that to my knowledge, have been recruited, or ſuffered to be recruited in this government, by the officer commanding your eſcort.

I have the honor to be, with the ſincereſt friendſhip, my dear ſir, your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

The Hon. Andrew Ellicott.

[No. XXI.]

From Andrew Ellicott, Eſquire, to His Excellency Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos.

Natchez, April 14th, 1797.

Dear Sir,

Your Excellency's favour of this date was handed to me by Major Minor; but the requeſt it contains is of ſo general and important a nature, and affecting ſo deeply the privileges of the citizens of the United States, that I muſt take a ſhort time to inveſtigate its ultimate tendency, as a part, if not all the perſons named in your Excellency's liſt, cannot, by any con- ſtruction of the late treaty, or the laws of nati- ons be conſidered as the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty. You may reſt aſſured, that having in view the ſacred and honorable principles which are the baſis of that government I have the honor to ſerve, and by which treaties are con- ſidered the moſt ſacred of all obligations, I will be careful neither to infringe the rights of the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty, nor will- ingly ſuffer infringement of thoſe of the citizens of the United States.

I am. &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOT.

His Excellency Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos.

Hunter and Beaumont,

LATE part proprietors of the Weſtern Telegraphe, having diſpoſed of their ſhares in that publication, to their other partner, announce to their friends their re ſolution of eſtabliſhing a Paper in the Town of Waſhington in Kentucky, to which they are invited by the moſt flattering proſpects of ſucceſs.

Their intention is to commence a newſpa- per on a royal ſheet in folio, a ſize much larger than any Kentucky papers are at pre- ſent printed on, and equal to many of the Philadelphia papers, which will enable them to give the public the whole of the intereſt- ing intelligence, and leave ample room for advertiſements; the price Three Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the firſt number, and the other half at the end of ſix months

They alſo take this opportunity of expreſ- ſing their grateful ſenſe of the many obliga- tions conferred on them by the promoters of an independent preſs, at the ſame time aſſuring them that their favors are graveſt on their hearts in characters indelible.

Though more flattering proſpects, and conſequently the duty they owe themſelves and families have induced them to remove to another part of the union, they are con- fident of being followed by the good wiſhes of a large majority of their fellow citizens for their future ſucceſs, and in return wiſh them every bleſſing that as men of independ- ent principles, and virtuous citizens, they deſerve to enjoy.

Waſhington, Pennſylvania, } June 16, 1797. }

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Chriſtian Liſnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, } Surveyor General. }

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the firſt Mon- day in December next for a hearing of the ſaid parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties, or any others intereſted or concerned in the above caveat, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Francis Liſnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell, hath an older Vir- ginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, } Surveyor General. }

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby ap- point the firſt Monday in December next, for a hearing of the ſaid parties, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties on the above ca- veat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Pine Creek, about five miles from the mouth, about the middle of April laſt a Bay HORSE eight years old this ſpring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white ſpot on his noſe, had a bell on, with a leather ſtrap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or JEREMIAH BAR- KER, in Pittſburgh, or gives information where he may be had, ſhall receive the a- bove reward and reaſonable charges, paid by.

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1ſt, 1797.

CUT NAI

THE *ſubſcriber takes this method of* ing the public, that he has erec- chine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayet- which goes by water, for the cutting It performs the buſineſs in ſuch an and complete a manner, that he flatter- ſelf it will prove a very valuable acqui- this weſtern country, as he will be able ply thoſe who may favour him with t- ders with Nails of different ſizes, at notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Nails cut by this machine are ſuperior other cut Nails, and equal in quality to mered Nail, as they are cut hot out of iner'd iron.

NATHANIEL GIBS

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of excellent cut nails, will not be more tha- teen pence per lb. at the Factory.

Twenty Dollars Reward

ON the 8th of May, inſtant, ran awa- from the ſubſcriber living on the Glade in Weſtmoreland county, ten miles from Greens- burgh, a negro ſlave named TOM GARDNER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, ſtout well made fellow, talks both the Engliſh and German languages, and remarkable in having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muſlin over- alls and jacket, one pair of ſilk and cotton hoſe, and a pair of woolen hoſe, one fine and one wool hat, and ſundry other wearing apparel; the preſumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Preſqu'iſle. Whoe- ver takes up ſaid ſlave and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable char- es paid by me.

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. tf.

Weegee Townſhip;

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the ſecond townſhip and ſecond range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Townſhip. Fourteen families are already ſettled in this townſhip, and more are pre- paring to eſtabliſh there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, or at Whelen, who is authoriſed to ſell the ſame, and to receive propoſals for the whole of this valuable townſhip.

ROBERT TROUP.

New-York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elhe- ran, attorney in fact for William Hiſl, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ran- ges of the North Weſtern Territory of the United States.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quan- tities of timber from the lands of the ſub- ſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of BENJAMIN HARRIS, late of Waſhington townſhip, deceaſed, are de- ſired to render them properly atteſted, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

JACOB HARRIS, } JAMES PURVIANCE, } Executors.

Fayette county, June 5, 1797.

ALL perſons have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are requeſted to bring them forward for ſettlement, and thoſe in- debted to him, are hereby informed, that unleſs they make payment on or before the firſt day of July next, their accounts will be put in ſuit without diſtinction.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittſburgh, June 15, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices In- dentures, Juſtices Execu- tions, Summonſes war- rants, &c. for ſale at this Prnting Office.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.